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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 MOHAMAD ALI SAID,

11 Plaintiff,

12 vs.  
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15 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, DEPUTY  
16 SHERIFF PATRICK LOPATOWKY,  
17 DEPUTY SHERIFF BRIAN  
18 BUTCHER, DEPUTY SHERIFF LEE  
SCOTT, and DOES 1-50,  
INCLUSIVE,

19 Defendants.

CASE NO. 12cv2437-GPC(RBB)

**ORDER GRANTING  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO  
DISMISS; DENYING  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO  
STRIKE PUNITIVE DAMAGES;  
AND GRANTING DEFENDANTS'  
MOTION TO STRIKE EXHIBIT 2  
TO PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION**

[Dkt. No. 12.]

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21 Before the Court is Defendants' motion to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of  
22 Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) and motion to strike request for punitive damages pursuant  
23 to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f). Plaintiff filed an opposition and Defendants  
24 filed a reply. In their reply, Defendants filed motion to strike Exhibit 2 to Plaintiffs'  
25 opposition. The motions are submitted on the papers without oral argument pursuant  
26 to Civil Local Rule 7.1(d)(1). Based on the briefs and applicable law, the Court  
27 GRANTS Defendants' motion to dismiss; DENIES Defendants' motion to strike  
28 request for punitive damages; and GRANTS Defendants' motion to strike Exhibit 2 to  
Plaintiffs' opposition.

## Background

On October 9, 2012, Plaintiff filed a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 civil rights complaint against County of San Diego, Deputy Sheriff Patrick Lopatowsky, Deputy Sheriff Brian Butcher, and Deputy Sheriff Scott Lee (erroneously named as Lee Scott). (Dkt. No. 1.) According to the Complaint, on January 24, 2012, Plaintiff was at his home with his two children when he heard knocking on his door. (Dkt. No. 1, Compl. ¶¶ 9-11.) When he opened the door, Plaintiff saw the three named Sheriff Deputies who told him to go inside. (Id. ¶ 11.) As he went inside, the deputies followed Plaintiff inside without Plaintiff's consent, or a valid search or arrest warrant. (Id. ¶ 11.) When the deputies asked what the trouble was with his wife, Plaintiff explained she was having problems with drugs and she presented a danger to his kids. (Id. ¶ 12.) "Without notice, one of the deputies said why are you causing a problem with your wife and the deputies proceeded to hold one arms each and held my arms behind my back and the yelling for no reason." (Id. ¶ 13.) One deputy, who was holding the right arm, pulled it so hard that Plaintiff's right elbow was dislocated. (Id. ¶ 14.) The deputies placed Plaintiff under arrest with handcuffs. (Id.) Plaintiff was in great and excruciating pain. (Id.) The deputies proceeded to bring Plaintiff down the street barefooted where his wife was. (Id. ¶ 15.) Later that day, an ambulance arrived and transported him to the hospital to get treated. (Id. ¶ 16.)

Deputies brought Plaintiff's wife back to the house where the kids and Plaintiff live. (Id. ¶ 17.) Plaintiff was pleading and warning the deputies that the children will be in danger with his wife around because of her drug abuse problem but they would not listen. (Id.)

At the time of the filing of the complaint, Plaintiff was still getting treated for his dislocated shoulder<sup>1</sup> and other injuries to his body. (Id. ¶ 21.) He also intends to seek psychological help in the near future. (Id.) Plaintiff alleges that Deputy Defendants

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<sup>1</sup>In his opposition, Plaintiff "apologizes" for indicating that his shoulder instead of his elbow was dislocated.

1 falsified their police reports. (Id. ¶ 22.)

## 2 Discussion

### 3 A. Legal Standard on Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6)

4 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) permits dismissal for “failure to state  
5 a claim upon which relief can be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). Dismissal under  
6 Rule 12(b)(6) is appropriate where the complaint lacks a cognizable legal theory or  
7 sufficient facts to support a cognizable legal theory. See Balistreri v. Pacifica Police  
8 Dep’t., 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
9 8(a)(2), the plaintiff is required only to set forth a “short and plain statement of the  
10 claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief,” and “give the defendant fair notice  
11 of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” Bell Atlantic Corp. v.  
12 Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007).

13 A complaint may survive a motion to dismiss only if, taking all well-pleaded  
14 factual allegations as true, it contains enough facts to “state a claim to relief that is  
15 plausible on its face.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, --- U.S. ----, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009)  
16 (quoting Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff  
17 pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the  
18 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Id. “Threadbare recitals of the  
19 elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not  
20 suffice.” Id. “In sum, for a complaint to survive a motion to dismiss, the  
21 non-conclusory factual content, and reasonable inferences from that content, must be  
22 plausibly suggestive of a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief.” Moss v. U.S. Secret  
23 Serv., 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009) (quotations omitted). In reviewing a Rule  
24 12(b)(6) motion, the Court accepts as true all facts alleged in the complaint, and draws  
25 all reasonable inferences in favor of the plaintiff. al-Kidd v. Ashcroft, 580 F.3d 949,  
26 956 (9th Cir. 2009).

27 In ruling on a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), a Court may consider  
28 exhibits attached to the complaint, matters subject to judicial notice, or documents

1 necessarily relied on by the complaint whose authenticity no party questions. See  
2 Swartz v. KPMG LLP, 476 F.3d 756, 763 (9th Cir. 2007); Lee v. City of Los Angeles,  
3 250 F.3d 668, 688–689 (9th Cir. 2001); United States v. Ritchie, 342 F.3d 903, 908  
4 (9th Cir.2003) (“A court may, however, consider certain materials-documents attached  
5 to the complaint, documents incorporated by reference in the complaint, or matters of  
6 judicial notice-without converting the motion to dismiss into a motion for summary  
7 judgment.”).

8 Both parties attach documents in support of their positions. Defendants filed a  
9 request for judicial notice of court records of the Superior Court of California in the  
10 case of People v. Said, case no. C 291668 01. While Plaintiff does not oppose the  
11 request for judicial notice, the Court DENIES Defendants’ request for judicial notice  
12 as the documents were not relied upon for purposes of this motion. In opposition,  
13 Plaintiff also attaches documents and improperly argues the merits of his case rather  
14 than demonstrate that the complaint alleges facts to support the causes of action. On  
15 a motion to dismiss, the Court’s role is to focus on the sufficiency of the a claim rather  
16 than the claim’s substantive merits. Accordingly, the Court declines to consider the  
17 documents attached to Plaintiff’s opposition.

18 **B. 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

19 Defendants argue that the allegations in the complaint fail to meet the pleading  
20 requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 and 12(b)(6) as all the facts pled are  
21 “common” allegations, comprised of unsupported legal confusion and formulaic  
22 recitals of the elements of a cause of action. Defendants argue that the § 1983 claim  
23 is devoid of factual support, vague and conclusory that is it impossible for the Deputy  
24 Defendants to respond to the charges. In opposition, Plaintiff fails to address  
25 Defendants’ arguments and fails to demonstrate that the § 1983 claim provides  
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1 sufficient facts to support a claim.<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendants'  
2 motion to dismiss the 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim.

3 **C. Second Cause of Action for Assault and Battery and Ninth Cause of Action**  
4 **for Violation of California Civil Code section 52.1**

5 Defendants argue that Plaintiff has failed to plead facts sufficient to assert a  
6 claim of assault and battery against the Deputy Defendants. They also assert that  
7 Plaintiff has failed to plead sufficient facts to assert a claim under California Civil  
8 Code section 52.1 because there are no facts to allege Defendants subjected him to any  
9 threat, intimidation or coercion that interfered with any right.

10 In opposition, Plaintiff only argues that assault, battery and violation of Civil  
11 Code section 52.1 are pendent state law claims and does not address Defendants'  
12 arguments.<sup>3</sup> Thus, since Plaintiff has not addressed the merits of Defendants'  
13 argument, the court assumes that plaintiff concedes this point. See Lucero v Ryby,  
14 2011 WL 1654309, at \* 2 (D. Az. May 3, 2011). Accordingly, the Court GRANTS  
15 Defendants' motion to dismiss the causes of action for assault, battery, and violation  
16 of Civil Code section 52.1.

17 **D. Remaining Causes of Action**

18 Defendants argue that Plaintiff's allegations as to False Arrest; Civil Conspiracy;  
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20 <sup>2</sup>In their reply, Defendants inform the Court that ten pages of Plaintiff's  
21 opposition is an almost verbatim copy of an opposition to a motion to dismiss in  
22 Lambert v. City of Santa Rosa, Northern District of California, Case No. C05-02931  
23 CW. As Defendants point out, these argument address issues that were not raised in  
24 Defendants' motion and rely on outdated legal authority as the brief was filed in 2005.  
The copied portions of the Lambert brief are contained in pages 4-12 in Plaintiff's  
25 opposition. The crux of these pages concern the 42 U.S.C. § 1983, assault, battery and  
violation of Civil Code section 52.1 causes of action. With one exception to a  
26 reference to Lambert in his brief, Plaintiff's counsel replaced all references to Lambert  
27 with Mr. Said.

28 The Court has grave concerns as to the conduct of Plaintiff's counsel with  
regards to the filing of the opposition brief. The Court cautions Plaintiff's counsel as  
to any future filings in this case. See In re Steven A. Mundie, Attorney, 453 Fed.  
Appx. 9 (June 20, 2011). All future filing must comply with all applicable rules and  
standards.

<sup>3</sup>These portions of the opposition are copied from the Lambert brief. As such,  
it does not address Defendants' arguments.

1 Torts in Essence; Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress; Negligence; Negligent  
 2 Supervision, Hiring, and Retention fail to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6). Plaintiff  
 3 either does not address these causes of action, or mentions these causes of action but  
 4 does not address whether there are facts sufficient alleged to support these claims in  
 5 the Complaint. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendants' motion to dismiss the  
 6 remaining state causes of action.

7 **E. Defendants' Motion to Strike Punitive Damages**

8 Defendants also move to strike punitive damages as to the County from the  
 9 Complaint as punitive damages against the County are barred under state and federal  
 10 law. Plaintiff does not address this issue. The Court notes that the prayer for relief  
 11 only seeks punitive damages against the individual defendants and not the County.  
 12 Accordingly, the Court DENIES Defendants' motion to strike punitive damages.

13 **F. Defendants Motion to Strike Exhibit 2 of Plaintiff's Opposition**

14 In their reply Defendants filed a motion to strike Exhibit 2 attached to Plaintiff's  
 15 opposition to the motion to dismiss. Exhibit 2 contains two confidential documents  
 16 prepared by the County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency ("HHSA")  
 17 Child Welfare Services Department.<sup>4</sup>

18 California Welfare & Institutions Code section 827(a)(4) provides,

19 A juvenile case file, any portion thereof, and information relating to the  
 20 content of the juvenile case file, may not be disseminated by the  
 21 receiving agencies to any persons or agencies, other than those persons  
 22 or agencies authorized to receive documents pursuant to this section.  
 23 Further, a juvenile case file, any portion thereof, and information  
 24 relating to the content of the juvenile case file, may not be made as an  
 25 attachment to any other documents without the prior approval of the  
 26 presiding judge of the juvenile court, unless it is used in connection  
 27 with and in the course of a criminal investigation or a proceeding  
 28 brought to declare a person a dependent child or ward of the juvenile  
 court.

25 Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 827. Defense counsel contacted HHSA Child Welfare

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27 <sup>4</sup>While Plaintiff did not have an opportunity to respond based on the Court's  
 28 briefing schedule, he received notice by letter in February 2013 of the alleged violation  
 and has still not responded or corrected the error. (Dkt. No. 15-3, Karnavas Decl., Ex.  
 1.)

1 Services department to inquire as to whether the document attached as Exhibit 2 to  
2 Plaintiff's opposition was a confidential HHSA document. (Dkt. No. 15-3, Karnavas  
3 Decl. ¶ 2.) HHSA confirmed that the document is a confidential child abuse record that  
4 is part of its juvenile case file and its release is subject to the approval of the Juvenile  
5 Court. (Id. ¶ 2.) In February 2013, defense counsel called and wrote a letter to  
6 Plaintiff's counsel to ask him to immediately withdraw the documents from the record.  
7 As of March 1, 2013, the document has not been withdrawn. (Id. ¶ 4.)

8 As the documents in Exhibit 2 are subject to section 827 of the California  
9 Welfare and Institutions Code, and no showing has been made that the Juvenile Court  
10 approved its use in this case, the Court GRANTS Defendants' motion to strike this  
11 exhibit.


### 12 Conclusion

13 Based on the above, the Court GRANTS Defendants' motion to dismiss as to all  
14 causes of action. The Court also DENIES Defendants' motion to strike Plaintiff's  
15 request for punitive damages as to the County and GRANTS Defendants' motion to  
16 strike Exhibit 2 to Plaintiff's opposition. The Clerk of Court shall strike Exhibit 2,  
17 (Dkt. No. 14-2), from Plaintiff's opposition.

18 Plaintiff is GRANTED thirty (30) days leave from the date this Order is filed in  
19 which to file a First Amended Complaint which cures the deficiencies of pleading  
20 noted above. If Plaintiff fails to file an Amended Complaint within 30 days, the case  
21 shall remain dismissed. The Court VACATES the hearing date set for May 31, 2013.

22 IT IS SO ORDERED.

23  
24 DATED: May 15, 2013

25   
26 HON. GONZALO P. CURIEL  
27 United States District Judge  
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